

— *Mysteries of our Moon* — NASA's Fake Moon Shots

Allegations of photo trickery cast doubt on the authenticity of some of NASA's manned lunar missions.

Part 1

Photographs and commentaries extracted with permission from
NASA Mooned America!
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NASA'S SPACE MISSIONS — HIT OR MYTH?

When René's book, NASA Mooned America!, landed on our desk, it merely added to the growing pile of books, articles and videos detailing anomalies about the Moon and our exploration of it. It prompted us to begin a three-part series of articles covering some of the more intriguing pieces of the puzzle. In this issue we look at some photographic discrepancies from the Gemini and Apollo space missions...

THE STARS, OR LACK OF THEM

There are no stars in most of the photographs taken on the lunar surface. With no atmosphere to diffuse their light, surely stars would have been clearly visible?

Even the astronauts were confused about the stars, or lack of them. In Harry Hurt III's book, *For All Mankind*, Neil Armstrong is quoted as saying, "The sky is black, you know," and "It's a very dark sky."

But on the other hand, during the *Gemini 10* mission while space-walking, Michael Collins reported, "My God, the stars are everywhere: above me on all sides, even below me somewhat, down there next to that obscure horizon. The stars are bright and they are steady."

Three years later he wrote of his journey to the Moon in *Apollo 11*: "I can't see the Earth, only the black starless sky behind the Agena...", and then later, "As I slowly cartwheel away from the Agena, I see nothing but the black sky for several seconds..."

In fact, there is a whole chapter in René's book dedicated to these discrepancies. It appears that some astronauts on some missions saw stars, and others didn't. The Russian cosmonauts reported seeing stars incidentally.

MOON DUST ANOMALIES

Why, in all the video and photo footage, are there no craters under the landing module? Surely after all that blasting from the descending rockets there would be a crater.

Why, in all the video and photo footage, is there no Moon dust or dirt on the support struts of the command module? Surely after all that blasting from the descending rockets there would be dust or dirt on the struts. We certainly see it as the astronauts walk about.

It has also been pointed out that the clear and distinct footprints in many shots of astronauts on the Moon's surface are highly suspicious. Apparently such clear impressions can only be made in soil, dirt or dust with moisture present.

WHO TOOK THOSE PHOTOS?

A classic example is the take-off of the *Apollo 16* LEM. The camera that recorded the blast-off panned upward to track the capsule. Who operated the camera?

The backgrounds of nearly all NASA's lunar photos become suddenly different and indistinct. Many photographers point out the similarity to painted backdrops.

The Sun creates only parallel shadows here on Earth, so why did so many NASA Moonscape photos have non-parallel shadows?

During *Apollo 11*, either Armstrong or Aldrin went gambolling past the LEM. What we saw was the typically blurry ghost TV picture that we received from that mission, but why could we see the LEM clearly through the astronaut?

Examine the photographs on the following pages and join us next issue for an in-depth feature where we look at strange features on the Moon's surface itself. (Ed.)

— NASA'S Fake Moon Shots —



Fig. 1: The Zero-G Airplane

This picture, which covered two pages in *Carrying The Fire*, a book written by Apollo astronaut Michael Collins, was snapped by a professional NASA photographer as the plane flew an outside loop to temporarily eliminate gravity.

The cabin is padded to protect the occupants from the inevitable fall the instant the loop is terminated. Here Collins, as he practises space-walking, is holding the propulsion rod in his right hand.



Fig. 3: The Spacey Twins #1

Following an obvious hunch, I had negatives made of both previous pictures.

Then I had another negative made of the first photo, reduced in size and flopped over. Collins is now practising with his left hand, the same hand he used in the alleged space walk.

I then had the *Gemini 10* picture blown up until the figure of Collins was the same size as this one.

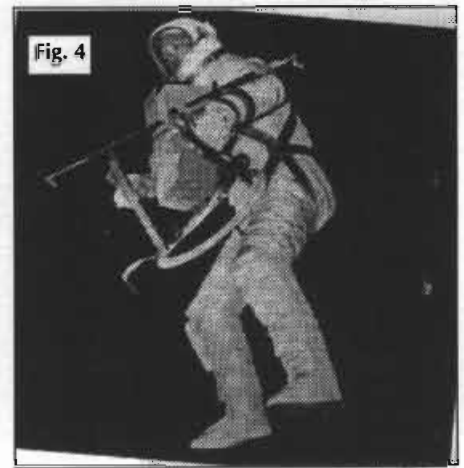


Fig. 4: The Spacey Twins #2

I then rotated the blown-up photo clockwise until the propulsion rod made the same angle across the page on both pictures. Even the expression of his face is the same. Collins would have us believe that this picture was taken by a different person many months later. However, the negative of either picture placed over the print of the other produces a point-to-point coincidence until the binding line at the knee is reached.



Fig. 2: The Gemini 10 Space Walk

This picture was extracted from the centre section of that same book and was allegedly taken during a space walk on the *Gemini 10* mission exactly three years before his *Apollo 11* mission to the Moon. NASA claims to have landed the first men on the Moon during this mission.



Fig. 5

Fig. 5: The Shadow Shows

NASA photo #AS11-37-5437, taken on 20th July 1969, shows a shadow of the engine nozzle (whose diameter is 8.5 feet) as the module orbits 69 nautical miles (79 statute miles) above the Moon's surface. How can an 8.5-foot-diameter object cast a shadow that size nearly 80 miles away?

Fig. 6

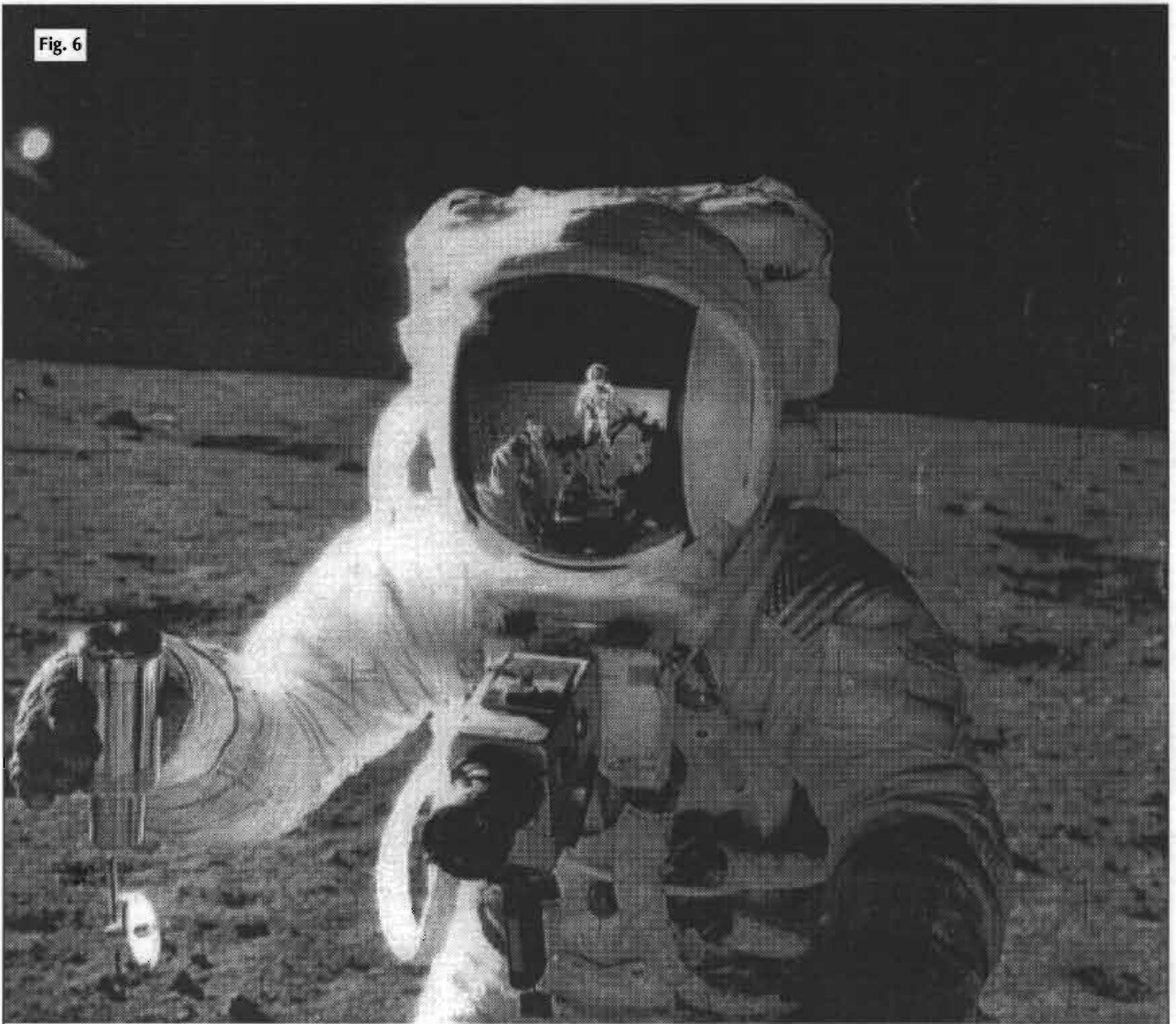


Fig. 6: The Phantom Cameraman

NASA's official title of this picture is "Astronaut Collecting Lunar Samples, *Apollo XII*". NASA contends that Pete Conrad took this photo of Al Bean on 20th October 1969. The NASA reference number is AS12-49-7278.

At any one time there were only two men on the Moon. Yet, as reflected in Bean's face-plate under magnification, Conrad is carrying no camera. Conrad has his left arm straight down and his right elbow is down with his hand near his navel. We see a flat background surface with the horizon sharply delineated. On Bean's visor we see Conrad and the horizon behind him closely matching the real one. If we examine Bean's shadow as reflected in his visor, we know by its length that he is less than 10 feet away from Conrad. Therefore, we know there is no steep hill between them. But the camera on Bean's chest is being viewed from at least eight feet above the ground. Since there is no stand reflected between Bean and Conrad, apparently a camera boom was used, or the man on the Moon is 10 feet tall and invisible.

Here is a list of other anomalies:

- On the upper left edge are two structural pieces that slant toward the ground and seem to be holding a spotlight. The ground between that spotlight and Bean is unevenly lit, but the brightest area is around him. This is consistent with a spotlight. The ground in back of Conrad is extremely well-lit, which is also consistent with studio spotlights.
- Bean is holding in his right hand a polished piece of metal tubing that has no shadow side. Was a flash used in sunlight that is 20 per cent brighter than Earth?
- There is a second shadow that extends from Conrad, forward and to his right. It is almost 180 degrees away from his regular shadow. NASA never told us that our solar system has two suns.

I consider this picture to be one of the most flawed of NASA's *Apollo* Project's filmed documentation because there are so many things wrong with it. A picture is composed only of light and shadow, and, by definition, the shadow must be on the shady side away from the light source.